

The Times Dispatch

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1912.

THE MORAL LAW OF DEMOCRACY.

The noble truth at the heart of Woodrow Wilson's speech accepting the nomination for President is that democracy must in the end depend upon the moral law of "right and justice" for its success. He would apply this standard to the solution of all the complex problems the next administration will face. He promises that this will be the guide of his act, and that each specific occasion will be judged by the same undeviating rule. Mr. Roosevelt has preached a personal interpretation of this belief in many a platitudinous form. He made it over into his own lingo in the shape of "the square deal." But when the doctrine was to be applied, the law of right and justice became the makeshift of compromise and expediency and the law of personal ambition. The true moral law for a democracy has nothing to do with broken pledges about the third term, or with hair-splitting for or against steel companies, or with campaign funds secured from "practical men" in the hope of future favors.

But that the sincere and steadfast application of the simple arguments of right and truth to all matters, great and small, is the foundation of better government in this land, cannot be denied. Any other process of judging each case separately, or compromising on the means if the end be justified, or trying to please a vast and changing organism of 90,000,000 people, is futile and a half-measure. In concrete form, the police system of curbing greed and dishonesty does not work. The issues are too large for such control, and too far-reaching in their implications and possibilities to be properly regulated without the co-operation of the very ones who seek to escape regulation.

Mr. Roosevelt's faith makes much of a number of controlling commissions. But suppose all the trusts were put under one commission. By what means shall we keep the commission pure and honest? It would be the centre of a tremendous maelstrom of intrigue, pressure, money influence and all that now impedes opportunity and equality. Shall we then appoint a supreme commission to watch over the other commissions? Who will guarantee the honesty of this body? In the end it would mean the diffuse pressure of public opinion trying to keep a few men straight. Against this would be the concentrated power of money and selfishness. The final arbitrament would be the moral law as it worked for right and justice in the souls of these few men. In brief, government by commission wants to centre in a few the duty of being honest. They shall be the moral scapegoats of a nation.

Yet is not the simple fact just that each individual needs to make himself subservient to right and justice? If each man polices himself and regulates his acts by this high standard to it not the only way of securing social justice? Can honesty be delegated to a commission? The frank admission of the present statement is that the country is too large to be governed by one man or to be made pure by technical laws. What must come is a new faith and new ideals that are kin to the old faith of the fathers. If Woodrow Wilson can set the example of making the rule of right and justice into practical works, he will have justified the hopes of his admirers.

MR. LEVY'S FINE FEELING.

"Every foot of Monticello is dear and sacred to me," said Jefferson Mr. Levy with emotion. In asserting his absolute refusal to consider the sale of Jefferson's estate to the nation for a memorial. This is doubtless true. Although Mr. Levy does not reside at Monticello, being a Congressman from New York, it is to be supposed that he may have personal memories that bind him to Monticello. He is ready to invoke his constitutional rights to oppose any move to make this place a shrine for the perpetuation of democratic ideals. The learned doctors of the law are already delivering themselves of opinions pro and con in the technical questions in this matter. We are not expert judges. But upon the split and wisdom of the proposed purchase we are very clear.

Does Mr. Levy think he alone holds Monticello dear and sacred? Does he imagine that being the technical owner of Monticello makes him a symbol of all that is lofty and fine in patriotic feeling? If he retains this estate by process of law does he conceive that the shade of Jefferson will hover protectingly about him? We do not think any man's personal rights should be violated save in the interest of a larger and nobler right. In this case Mr. Levy is opposing his pride of possession to the endeavor of a nation to consecrate the abiding-place of one of its great traditions for an altar where new faith and new genius may find

inspiration to deal with great issues. Public opinion will not uphold such petty opposition.

The people are not bent upon honoring Jefferson alone. They desire to use his memory as a light and a fire to encourage in new generations the same liberal spirit and the same devotion to truth that a century ago took concrete form in the great statesman and thinker. They are not bent on violating Mr. Levy's privacy or making a martyr of him. They merely want to be sure that Mr. Levy's privacy does not interfere with the public good. If he will look at the matter in the broad human light which the previous tenant of the place would have viewed it, we feel sure he will find the will of the people more important than his own small individual interests. At present the nation is grateful to Mr. Levy for his stewardship. But if he seeks to continue his possession after the vast and potent spirit of the time asks his withdrawal, what slight honor may he have gained by his own acts will be forgotten in the nation's desire to enlarge the sphere of spiritual influence that radiates from a great man's earthly abode.

SPOTLESS TOWN.

Every thoughtful citizen, in his public or private capacities, should further the efforts of the police to make Richmond famous for its cleanliness. At this time of tremendous physical growth throughout the city there is of necessity an undue amount of digging and upheaval in themselves torn-up streets and yawning holes surrounded by building material are signs of activity. But they should not be permitted to become nuisances. We cannot build without tearing down. But we can cooperate to prevent the debris and the process of change from interfering with the comfort and prosperity of the present. The builders should be treated with the tolerance and good will that their efforts demand. They are helping the city, and their progress must not be impeded by small personal considerations. All that they do is a necessity, and if it brings temporary discomfort or inconvenience, even slight financial loss, it must be looked upon as the price to be paid by the whole community for its growth. On the other hand, it should be the duty of the builders to take all possible precautions against injuring their neighbors.

Complaints are frequent about sand dust blowing this way and that about the obstruction of the streets by building materials and fences; and about the chaotic and unbecoming appearance of some streets. Common sense shows that most of this is a necessary evil. What is not so, should be regulated by strict police surveillance. But the end most desired is a spirit of mutual understanding and good-will that will keep Richmond clean and attractive, and also preserve the kindly human friendliness that means much for better living in the town.

THE GILDERLEEVE AGE.

In discussing the question of "division of work in universities" and maintaining that epochs occur in education, as illustrated in the fact that a "great teacher arises in some subject—no one can foresee where it will be—he attracts students to hear him, draws to his lectures and laboratories men keen in the pursuit of learning and science, whose researches he will direct, encourage and stimulate," one of the speakers in the Congress of Universities of the British Empire, which recently convened in London, "instanced" the "teaching activities" of Professor Basil L. Gilderleeve as having "virtually marked an epoch." Professor Gilderleeve, he declared, "has done something in America to revive the days of Heyne, who is said to have trained in Germany over 100 professors of philology." This "instancing" will be recognized by the world of scholarship everywhere no less as a deserved estimate of and tribute to the distinguished Virginia philologist and classicist than as potentially fertilizing the speaker's position. Than Basil L. Gilderleeve few if any men of his generation have done more not only to stimulate and broaden study in the domains of philology, but to keep alight the lamp of the humanities.

MOVING TO A CATASTROPHISM.

Events are moving rapidly in Turkey, and moving to a catastrophism, unless all signs, conditions, and predictions of well-informed students of the situation are for naught. Even the most optimistic regarding the regime of "constitutionalism" are compelled to the admission that it has proved worse than a failure; that it has kept the word of promise to the lip merely to break it most flagrantly to the hope they are compelled to concede that as a result of the hideous mockery of the reforms for the institution of which it was then undertaken the revolution of four years ago was precipitated. Turkey is on the eve of civil war; that indeed will be little short of a miracle if she escapes such a struggle. The revolt of the Military League against the Committee of Union and Progress, which is the machine and the heart of the Young Turk party, and which extended the atrocities of Abdul Hamid, and through a self-aggrandized absolutism no less complete and tyrannical than that of the deposed Sultan rendered the new order a travesty on representative government, has succeeded.

In obedience to the demand of the League, which threatened to enforce its demand by marching troops from Salonica and other points upon Constantinople and dispersing the Chamber of Deputies at the point of the bayonet, that body has been dissolved, and a new election ordered. But it is conceded on all sides that the Com-

mittee of Union and Progress will die hard; that though beaten on the immediate issue of dissolution and appeal to the people, it will make a desperate effort for return to power. What that struggle may portend may be judged from the statement of a Constantinople correspondent who we are assured holds a high official position, and is vouched for as being intimately acquainted with all the ins and outs and complications of the situation: "The revolt against the Secret Committee of Union and Progress is not merely a purely military revolt. It is a general revolt of the Turks of the upper class against domination of the mixed international inner ring, that has things up to the present." The struggle therefore involves the menace of an armed trial of conclusions between the Young Turk and the Old Turk parties with the army divided, the danger, may there is all too much reason to believe the certainty, of international strife, which apart from the death grapple of Turk with Turk, Mohammedan with Mohammedan, will stimulate the breaking loose of all the racial hatreds and passions and religious antagonisms of Turkey's European Christian subjects. The forecast is internal bloodshed, rapine and anarchy.

Meanwhile Bulgaria, with one of the best equipped and disciplined armies in all Europe, is watching from the frontier her opportunity to strike in Macedonia, and for acquisition of that large area of Turkish territory which was practically within her grasp at the close of the last Russo-Turkish War, but which she was compelled to forego annexing by the treaty of Berlin. And she watches with confidence, well knowing from the change of attitude of the British government and the change of British public sentiment towards Turkey that when another chance evolves there will be no Admiral Seymour to renege the incident of the abrogation of the San Stefano treaty at the muzzle of British warships guns, and force a Berlin revision. Meanwhile again Albania is in revolt, Turkish and Montenegrins are fighting on the Montenegrin border, the islands in the Aegean Italy has occupied have declared their independence of their Ottoman overlords, and the Cretan movement for union with Greece has receded.

All these factors are manifestly ripening the opportunity for a final surge of the Muscovite wave over Stamboul and further expansion of Austria-Hungary towards Salonica, for the consummation of the tentative pact between these powers for the division of Turkey, with compensation to Bulgaria and to Italy. Against such consummation the other powers, it is fully recognized, would be in no position to protest, for all Christendom, civilization and humanity would be arrayed in its schism.

The Constantinople correspondent above quoted, and who wrote under date of July 28, also says: "Before the European governments (except Italy, who is wide awake and ready) have had time to look around they may find themselves face to face with the fact that the maintenance of Turkish government in Europe is no longer possible and that the hour for the inevitable trek back to Asia Minor has come."

It would seem that in the interim they have actually come face to face with the fact and that already the clock has struck "Kismet"—the hour for the trek to begin.

PRESENT-DAY IMMIGRATION.

The number of aliens who entered the country during the past fiscal year was 40,000 less than in the year preceding. In the fiscal year 1911, in turn, the number arriving at American ports was 205,000 below the showing for 1910. It seems, in short, that we shall have a decline in the wave of immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe, which threatened, if continued in the volume which characterized the period 1905-1908, to inundate the country.

The present tendency is a wholesome one. So long as the aliens have continued to arrive in increasing numbers, attempts to bring about a proper distribution have been discouraging. The industrial assimilation of recent immigrants has also been impossible in the face of a constant influx of newcomers. No sooner would one group of immigrants in our industrial localities be elevated to American standards of life and work than demoralization would be again caused by the advent of another. If the present decline in numbers, however, continues, the immigration problem may be faced with renewed hope and with every prospect of a successful solution. It is fundamentally an economic one. The opponents of the illiteracy tests and other measures for limiting the number of incoming aliens do not realize this fact, but accuse the restrictionists of being influenced by racial prejudices. As a matter of fact, recent immigration is at present chiefly significant in its industrial aspects. When it is possible properly to distribute over and absorb into our industrial system the incoming thousands, the immigration problem will lose some of its most serious features.

Governor Marshall sums up Woodrow Wilson's promises thus: "It is most pleasing that the life of the country are to be treated by a physician and not by a surgeon." And not by a combined Medicine Man and Fakir.

Once ultimate chaos was symbolized by a bull in a china shop. Now by a Bull Moose anywhere on top of the earth.

Could the gentleman who says eating apples makes women beautiful have been confused by the apple of his eye?

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

Cutting Down Expenses.

"It is this way," said Mr. Piety Hill. "We have simply got to cut down expenses. There are no two ways about it. I was running over my bank account last night and it begins to look like an unexpected event that forgot to happen. We have got to cut out a lot of monkey business. There are four bridge parties, for instance."

"All right," agreed Mrs. Hill. "I'll cut them out, absolutely. Anything else?"

"Yes, those little pink teas you give every week or so set me back about \$15 a throw."

"A right. No more pink teas. Anything else?"

"Don't you suppose you can cut down on your dressmaker's bill?"

"Yes, I will buy a \$15 hand-me-down suit this spring and I won't have a dress made all summer. Anything else?"

"Your hair."

"I'll make over my old ones for summer, is that all?"

"All that I think of at present, I am glad to see you are sensible about it."

"Well, then, of course you will cut out those two-for-a-quarter cigars of yours. Ten or twelve of those a day count up."

"I really hadn't thought of stopping smoking."

"Well, I guess you'll have to. And then those dollar lunches that you buy down town every noon. Of course, you will stop that and come home to lunch. We'll have codfish."

"Oh, really, now you are a bit unreasonable, my dear."

"You will also have to cut out your tailor and buy ready-made clothes. You will also have to stop having those little poker parties here. Your friends come and win your money, smoke your cigars and drink your whiskey. That must be stopped. It is too expensive."

"But I have got to have that restaurant for business calls."

"You can relax in the future by playing dominoes with me. We will entertain each other and save a lot of money, and that goes, too. It's the one best bet."

"Well," said Mr. Piety Hill, "after thinking the whole matter over carefully I have come to the conclusion that we had better let things run along as they are for a while. Perhaps we can manage it somehow."

"I thought we could," replied Mrs. Hill.

The Sanitary Age.

We're using sanitary cups when we go on the train. We're never going to let those microbes feast on us again. We boil our drinking water and we filter it as well.

Just when a germ is going to bite us is mighty hard to tell. We've knocked out all the roller towels, the public brush and comb, the public place on the table set wherever you may roam.

The sanitary washbasins are the only kind we'll use.

To wash with common old hand soap we don't do time.

We cannot kiss too babies now, sweethearts are also barred.

Dan Cupid under these new rules and all pleading mighty hard.

We'll eat no taffy candy that's displayed on public stands.

And some of us have got so scared we've even stopped shaking hands.

All paper money is tabooed, for it spreads germ disease.

We must stay far away from those who cough or even sneeze.

We have outdoor sleeping rooms and sanitary basins.

And all else that may be thought up on scientific heads.

We've got to be so careful that 't takes all of our time.

To keep the germs from sending us to some much warmer clime.

But with all our new fangled schemes (the money seems to foil).

Folks seem to keep on shudd'lin' off this said old mortal coil.

Some Needed Inventions.

Razors that cannot be used to sharpen lead pencils.

Nose glasses that will not fall off into the soup.

Roast duck that will not slip off the platter into the lap.

Garden seeds that will fulfill one-tenth of the claims of the catalogue.

Door keys that will find the keyhole on a dark night.

Time table that a man with an ordinary high school education can figure out.

His Illness.

"I don't feel well this morning," said Mr. Back Bay, "and I don't believe I can eat any breakfast."

"You don't look well," said Mr. Back Bay, "but you were all right yesterday."

"Yes, I felt first rate yesterday, but I'm all to the bad this morning."

"What's the matter?"

"I think I have lumbago."

"Lumbago doesn't affect the appetite, and anyhow you never had any lumbago in your life."

"Well, I guess it isn't lumbago. I guess it's pneumonia. Either that or neuritis."

"Neuritis, that's it! It's appendicitis. That's what it is, appendicitis. I

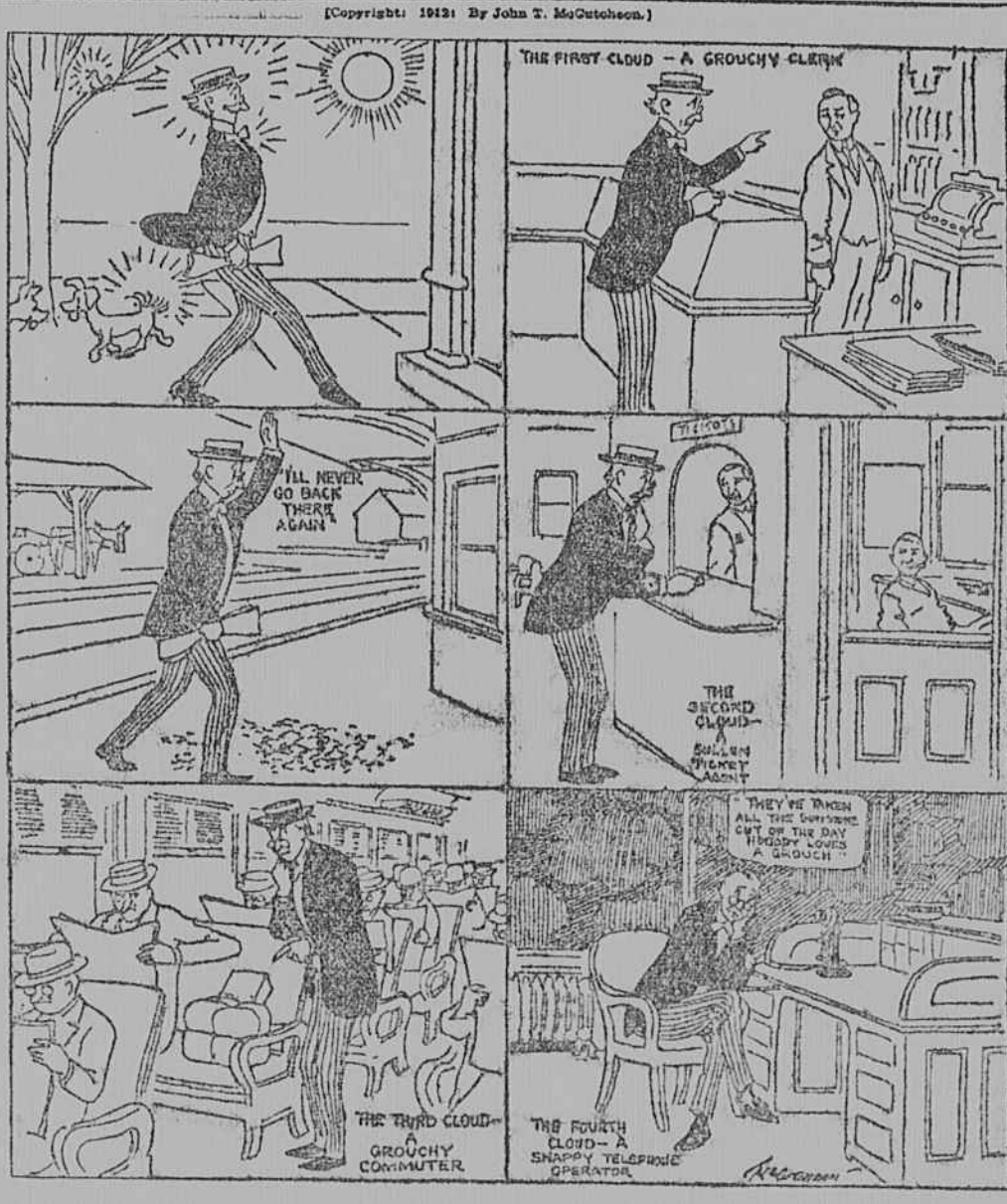
Abe Martin



THE BALEFUL INFLUENCE OF GROUCHY PEOPLE.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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Voice of the People

Criticizes Bar Examination Procedure.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—Under the proceedings of the Bar Association of Virginia, in your issue of the 7th, I notice Mr. Patterson's resolutions in re examinations of the Virginia Board of Law Examiners, which it is to be hoped will find such merit as that relief may come and good and justice be done.

The rule of the court, as laid down in the 11th Virginia Reports, guarantees that it is the privilege of an applicant to qualify to practice law in Virginia, when he fails at one examination, to have another opportunity given him not longer than six months from the failure to pass the examination. Nevertheless, when a candidate makes the effort in Roanoke on the third Wednesday in June, he cannot be examined in Richmond in November, because the six months have not elapsed, while, if examined in Richmond in November, he must be re-examined in Roanoke in June. This is a hardship brought about by neglect, to say the least. For a poor young man to be forced to wait for twelve months is severe indeed, and the law is not complied with, which entitles him to the six months' period.

As to the severity of the last examination at Roanoke, it is within my knowledge to say that some young men passed the last examination in Richmond and then took law at the Washington and Lee University and stood no better in their classes than others who received their B. L. degree there and failed in their examinations at Roanoke.

No one, as far as I know, is informed what percentage of questions answered correctly will pass a man at the bar examination. The papers are not returned to him. Possibly a bad habit, writing may cause his downfall; many other things might injure to his failure.

On July 30 I was introduced to Judge Jackson in Roanoke, one of the board, and he said that he might bring the matter of the six months' period before the board at its next meeting, but it does seem that a remedy should be found and acted upon more speedily.

It has been said that children and fools could ask questions that wise men cannot answer, so my conclusion is that after a young man has labored from two to four years in any one of our reputable law schools and won his degree, the examiners should be slow to turn him down.

W. LANCASTER.
Farmville.

PREPARE TO LEAVE MATHEWS COUNTY

Miss Miller, Who Was Attacked, and Her Mother, Will Go to Norfolk.

Glooucester, Va., July 8.—Miss Ella Miller, who has been brutally attacked twice within a year by a man who is still at large, will leave her home in Mathews County. Miss Miller has stated that she cannot remain longer in Mathews, and that her mother has sold their old home and they will move to Norfolk.

The search for the man who attacked Miss Miller goes on, but it has been futile, every clue leading to nothing but disappointment. Mathews County has been all astir and every possible endeavor has been made to effect his capture. The county sheriff is positive that the crime was committed by one familiar with the location of Miss Miller's home, and as her custom of going out driving, he states that it is more than probable that the assailant lives in her locality, and was among the party in the search. The authorities of Mathews at a meeting several days ago offered a reward. The following is the sheriff's statement:

"Two thousand dollars is offered for the party who assisted Miss Ella Miller in Mathews County on August 3, 1912. He is described as a dark complexioned man, with dark hair, short, dark mustache, of medium height, in his late 20s or early 30s, but of a thin face, and has a slight impediment of speech. (Signed) JOHN E. MILLER, Sheriff of Mathews County."

Two persons at first were suspected, but the sheriff this evening said that they were not guilty. The detective who has been working on the case has left the county. Miss Miller's condition is steadily improving. She is recovering from the severe nervous shock.

Building Permits.

Building and repair permits were issued yesterday as follows:

John W. Taylor, to erect a detached, two-story building on the north side of Jacqueline Street, between Carter and Meadow Streets, to cost \$1,500.

George F. Jones, to erect a two-story and attic brick dwelling on the north side of Monument Avenue, between Madison and Allison Streets, to cost \$13,500.

W. T. Smith, to repair a frame dwelling, 712 West Marshall Street, to cost \$100.

L. R. Brown, to repair a frame dwelling, 1313 Baltimore Street, South Richmond, to cost \$500.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Channing, of this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Ellen, to Malcolm J. Rawlings, a prominent young business man of Lynchburg.

Mr. Rawlings is the son of the late Lewis Porter Rawlings and Jellia Scott Rawlings, of this city.

The wedding will take place in October at "Mountain View," the country home of the bride's parents.

Newspaper Men Meet.

Bristol, Va., August 9.—The East Tennessee Press Association held its annual meeting here today with many editors of the weekly press in attendance. The visiting editors were tendered a banquet by the Board of Trade and local newspaper men. Officers of the association for the ensuing year are: Ben Haynes, of Tazewell, president; J. A. Holston, of Rogersville, vice-president; T. M. Hardy, of Morristown, secretary-treasurer.

Teachers Are Appointed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Buckingham, Va., August 9.—Teachers for Mayville school district have been appointed as follows: Professor C. H. Brown, of Hollingsworth, principal of Buckingham High School; Miss S. B. Bondurant and Misses Beanie D. Rice and Josephine Orman as assistants; Miss Beanie L. Patterson teaches the "Civ. Bank" School; Miss Virginia Fitzpatrick teaches the Fossie School; Miss Mabel Swoope, St. Andrew's School; and Misses Lella Gillette and Lillian Coleman will have charge of the Enonville Graded School. A colored teacher has been appointed to instruct the teachers and pupils in the school of the county in basketry and other industrial branches.

New Charters.

Norfolk Grain Corporation, Norfolk, Va., \$500 to \$5,000. S. D. Scott, president; W. C. Duncan, vice-president; B. C. Stell, secretary and treasurer, all of Norfolk.

Standard Oil-Lamp Safety Burner Corporation, Richmond, Va., \$15,000 to \$30,000. M. M. Burke, president; C. R. Davis, vice-president; J. T. Bathel, secretary and treasurer, all of Richmond.

Temperance, Industrial and College Institute, Clarendon, Va., \$10,000 to \$25,000. John J. Smallwood, president; William Dillard, secretary; H. W. Clarke, all of Clarendon, Va.

Industrial school for the colored race.

National State and City Bank

Richmond, Virginia.
Solicits Your Account.
Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$600,000.
Best by Test for forty years.